

# The Ottawa Free Trader.

Ottawa, Ill., April 10, 1886.

## From Washington.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, March 29, 1886.

When the blind Chaplain of the House of Representatives, in his morning prayer, asked for the recovery of the Secretary of the Treasury, he extended his invocation in a way that was quite unnecessary. He prayed that the President, his Cabinet and the two Houses of Congress might profit by this example of overwork, bearing in mind that the body has its laws, the study and the practice of which are obligatory on every man of sense. So far as this busy, hard worked Administration is concerned, Dr. Milburn's petition seemed well enough, but it was felt that there was no need of placing before either branch of Congress, as a warning, the results of over-industry.

There is little danger that the Senate will injure itself with hard work if its majority, in a time when hundreds of thousands of hungry men are wandering with despairing aimlessness down the highways and through the byways of the land, can find as its only issue the question as to the papers in some petty office. So long as the majority in the highest legislative body of the nation will continue, for the length of three weeks, a privileged collective scandal monger, because the Executive does not waive his prerogative and give it access to his private correspondence, there is no need of prayers in behalf of over-toiled Senators.

The President continues to astonish every one about him by the remarkable amount of labor he performs daily. No man probably has ever before given anything like as much intellectual strength and steadiness of application to the duties of the Presidential office. He studies closely even the minor questions that come before him for official action, and every document that goes from his hands, if it is only a letter to an office holder, is carefully prepared.

Mr. Jordan, the United States Treasurer, under the new regime, is another practical worker and thorough business man. A short time ago a congressional committee asked him to appear before them and impart his views on financial topics. He responded that he was too busy during the day, but would be pleased to meet the committee at night, and so he did.

A short time after Mr. Jordan was installed in his new office, he went to the government printing office and asked to have a small job of work done that day. He was assured by some of the officials there that it could not be finished before the next morning. "I must have that printing tonight," insisted the Treasurer. "It is impossible," remonstrated the others. Mr. Jordan threw off his coat, went to a desk, and began setting the type rapidly himself, while the clerks looked on in astonishment. He finished a third of the work in fifteen minutes, and turning to the officials, he said: "Now, when I ask to have a certain job of printing done by a certain time, please remember that I know what I am talking about." It is useless to say the work was ready for him at the specified time.

When his resolutions finally got through the Senate by a mere majority of one, Senator Edmunds breathed a sigh of relief. Even this barren victory was better than he expected. He was nervously apprehensive that a sufficient number of his Republican brethren would vote against him to cause his defeat. Mr. Edmunds' sudden anxiety to force a vote is easily explained. Had he allowed the debate to continue until the new California Senator, then en route for Washington, reached here, his little game would have failed, for the Senate would have been tied.

The political effect of the discussion will not be profitable to the Republican party and the whole contest can have no practical result. No displaced official will be restored. No personal papers will be furnished and no reasons will be given. It is well known here that the Republicans feel no elation or satisfaction in carrying through these resolutions by this meagre majority of a strict party vote.

It was thought the distinguished Senator from New York, Mr. Evans, would not dare to speak on the Edmunds resolution question because his logic as an attorney in behalf of a Senate plaintiff against a President defendant in 1886 convicted so seriously with his logic in behalf of a President defendant against a Senate plaintiff in 1880. He did speak, however, and this is the way he explained his change of base: "I might say, that when counsel are urging and pressing propositions in view and in aid of a defendant in charge, those are scarcely judicial opinions." His explanation would have been simpler, at least, if he had said: "I was retained to attack the tenure of office law seventeen years ago; I am retained to uphold it now."

Bucklin's Arnica Salve. The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, hemorrhoids, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no cure required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by D. Lorrain.

Another telephone decision was rendered the other day by the Indiana Supreme Court, declaring that the telephone company, as a common carrier, cannot refuse service to persons who desire it, and fulfill the legal requirement.

The careworn man of business, the pinched dyspeptic, and the anemic feeble woman, whose days have been a burden to her, may enjoy robust and uninterrupted health by using Nichols' Bark and Iron.

## A REFORM YEAR.

### A General Review of the Trials and Triumphs of the Democracy.

The end of the first year of President Cleveland's term of office has drawn to a close. It has been a busy year and one fraught with great consequences. The manifold difficulties in the way of the Democratic Administration upon a return of the party to a political power after a lapse of a quarter of a century can scarcely be appreciated by the country. It only comprehends results. Mr. Cleveland himself was a year ago an unknown quantity. The country knew what Grover Cleveland was; of what President Cleveland would be it knew nothing. That it believed in him and trusted him was evidenced by his election and installation as President. At the very threshold he was confronted by the fact that a large proportion of the Democratic party, composed of anti-bellum material, expected him to resume administrative power where Buchanan left off; that a larger proportion, composed of the new Democracy, expected him to establish his Administration on the basis of reform. The first named element contained the old time politicians, the second a new generation of voters. Long accustomed to feasts of political legerdemain and inured to falsehood, the politicians met the new Administration with the assumption that ante-election promises were void and that now that professions of reform had served their term, they would be cast aside as useless.

Having vainly striven against fate and Grover Cleveland, the corruption elements of the country hastened to make their terms with the new regime. Jay Gould, the worst of the lot, was the first to congratulate the new President. Before the ink of the operator who announced the recent New York was dry Jay Gould, controlling the majority of the newspapers of New York, the Western Union and the Associated Press, gave in his allegiance to the new Government. Those combinations that could not see their way sat down and waited. They were led by their corrupt and venal press to expect an early disruption of the Democratic party under President Cleveland. They saw his difficulties at once and waited an opportunity to take advantage of the first split. Their hired organs fostered the spirit of bitterness between the two factions; encouraged dissensions, because in the weakness of the Administration or its total failure their interests might survive unscathed. Their common enemies were devoted to an effort to force the President from his reform platform into the gutter of his predecessors. It was to this end the discontent was magnified and urged on to open rebellion.

When it became apparent that the attempt to create a diversion must fail, the disappointment of the jobbers was intense. As day by day the President grew stronger with his party as well as with the country, and the success of the reform Government was inevitable, the horde of rascals became alarmed and desperate. The Administration had begun to reach out for them. The Interior Department had begun to press the Pacific railroads for their dues; the Postoffice Department had refused to divide four hundred thousand dollars as a subsidy to steamship lines for carrying the mails; the Navy Department has destroyed the jobber's Roach at a single blow, and finally, the Department of Justice stopped and ordered the telegraph monopoly into court. At each successive step of an honest Administration the jobbers howled with rage. They have now joined forces in their hostility to the Administration and the war has at last openly begun.

The Land Office thieves are against the reform Administration. The Mormon gang of polygamists are against the reform Administration and are willing to move heaven and earth for its overthrow. The literary swindlers are against the reform Administration because it is preparing to move immediately upon their works. Finally, name any wicked and corrupt combination, a corporation for an illegal purpose, a set of jobbers of whatever character, the aiders and abettors of the same, or those who sympathize with them, and you will find them opposing the reform Administration of President Cleveland.

It will not do to treat lightly the combined influence of all these interests. For it is now evident that they have in a certain sense pooled their issues against honest government. They represent millions, tens of millions and hundreds of millions of dollars of capital, real and watered stock. They are in possession of franchises which are principles in resources and which extend their corporate influences to the remotest corners of the country wherever a wire is stretched or a rail laid. They own newspapers and control, to a great extent, the metropolitan press. Their salaried agents swarm about Washington and occupy seats in both houses of Congress. It is the combination of jobbers embracing no political interests they would be powerless to produce results. Their line and cry would fall upon the public ear like the sighing of mighty winds of the forests, weird and unceasing, but harmless.

But these rings of monopoly and subsidy and contract and polygamy and jobbery of every kind have apparently effected a combination with the political elements of hostility to President Cleveland. During the past few weeks the lieutenants and captains and commanders of the Blaine wing of the Republican party have been in close consultation in Washington. They have come in pairs, singly and in detachments, to avoid the appearance of collusion. Their presence, however, has not escaped the lynx-eyed correspondents, who have promptly announced that the Blaine boom for the next Presidential nomination has been placed upon its feet. Coincidental with their presence here the corruptionists renewed their attack upon the Administration all along the line. Every Blaine organ of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis and other cities joined in the concert. This junction of jobbers was easy and natural. It was complete. Every correspondent in Washington known to be friendly to the Blaine interest began at once to nag the Administration, telegraph reports of dissensions in the Cabinet, of resignations of Cabinet officers and distort the relations between the President and his party. The alleged Democratic journals who opposed Cleveland's nomination, opposed his election and oppose his Administration joined in the tidal wave of defamation and lying and are now working in harmony with the "jobbers' brigade" in their community of interest with Mr. James G. Blaine. The junction is a reunion of original and cognate forces.

This brief review of the first year of honest government will sufficiently illustrate the successful Administration of President Cleveland. It will also serve to show the varied, formidable and corrupt character of the combination against him. Public criticism of his Administration must be taken, as appears by this summary with the following allowances:

First—It may be paid for in a party organ at a dollar to five dollars a line.

Second—It may be inspired by legitimate political hostility.

Third—It may be the malice of disappointed office-seekers.

Fourth—It may be from an owner of telephone stock.

Fifth—It may be the opinion of an operator in or holder of Pacific railroad securities.

Sixth—It may be the defense of an individual or corporations out of pocket from the failure of the steamship subsidy.

Seventh—It may be one way of an enterprising Presidential candidate in reaching out for a re-nomination.

Eighth—It may have its origin in a Mormon apostle.

Ninth—It may come from the Roach lobby.

Tenth and last—It is pretty likely to come from sources which have caused to please honest government—Philadelphia Times.

## We Tell You Positively

That Simon's Liver Regulator will rid you of dyspepsia, purify your system, enable you to sleep well, prevent malarial diseases and give you a brisk and vigorous feeling. It acts directly on the liver and kidneys, cleansing, purifying, invigorating and fortifying the system against disease. It will break up cills and fevers and prevent their return, and is a complete antidote to all malarial poison—yet entirely free from calomel or quinine.

The new headquarters of the Salvation Army, now about completed in Toronto, has a frontage of 106 feet and a depth of 100. The auditorium will seat 2,500 persons, and there are all the conveniences of the modern church. This "Salvation Temple," as it is called, cost \$40,000, which has been raised by banquets, special subscriptions, collections, and the like.

Hall's Vegetable Sclaffian Hair Renewer is a certain remedy for removing dandruff, making the scalp white and clean, and restoring gray hair to its youthful color. It imparts a fine gloss and freshness to the hair, and is highly recommended by physicians, clergymen and scientists as a preparation accomplishing wonderful results.

Queen Victoria's personal household, in which there are nearly 1,000 persons, costs nearly \$2,000,000 a year.

A single fact is worth a ship load of argument. This may well be applied to St. Jacobs Oil. This is more efficacious than all other liniments. Mr. John Green, a well-known citizen of Watsonville, California, found it to be indispensable as a cure for rheumatism. Price, 50 cents.

The official statistics of German trade in 1885, which have just been published, have caused the Liberal press to take a very gloomy view of the commercial situation. The figures show that there has been a general falling off in the export of the textile fabrics, ready-made clothes, sugar, machinery, and iron work generally, with the exception of rails, the export of which was above the average. The increased export was chiefly to America, Belgium, Italy, Russia and Japan. In all of which countries German manufactures are competing very successfully with English. Generally speaking, however, the volume of trade last year was below the average.

H. H. Cromwell & Co., Chicago's Leading Fine Furriers, have just opened, in connection with their large Fur business, 161 State street near the Palmer House, Chicago, the largest and finest line of Imported Millinery ever shown West. Our lady readers should give them a call, as they can always rely upon strictly first-class goods at "Popular Prices."

The peach growers of western Michigan acknowledge that the cold weather has not killed the buds, and a great fruit yield is promised this year.

You will notice how quickly a thoroughly successful article is imitated, and also that the imitations are without merit, as they are gotten up by unscrupulous parties. Beware of imitations of Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic. The genuine is sold by E. V. Griggs, and promptly cures dyspepsia, constipation, bad breath, piles, pimples, acne and malarial diseases, poor appetite, low spirits, headache, or diseases of the kidneys, stomach and liver. Price, 50 cents.

THE FAMILY PAPER.—Besides local news and advertisements it brings one to an outlook on the whole world's affairs, week after week. Literature, history, biography, agriculture, gardening, management of domestic affairs, all are touched upon; and the reader is made not alone to expand the mind and heart by increased intelligence, but to sharpen his wits generally, and to feel the quickening impulse of a more active and constantly stimulated mind.

Take two families on farms, side by side—all alike at the start—in number, intelligence and social place. If one reads a well-conducted weekly newspaper and the other does not, their farms and families after twenty years will show it. One will go ahead and prosper in business, make good investments, make improvements in home and surroundings, brightening up the neighborhood. The young people will be more intelligent, more enterprising, far better educated and more refined, and having more push and "get up" to them in every way.

The other farm will deteriorate and become shabby. The proprietor won't know the state of the markets, the improvement in stock, grains and methods. His children will have idle and lazier tendencies, low and vulgar thoughts and ambitions. The road and values will be downhill. With the other, the increased value of farm and improvements in stock, and the general betterment in condition will have paid back the annual cost of the paper year by year one hundred per cent.

For chapped hands, face and lips, use Kalamander. 25 cents, of E. V. Griggs.

Secretary Manning has made a call for \$10,000,000 in three per cent. bonds, payable May 1st.

The April Dial, issued by A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, has a very complete summary of the books of March. Among the interesting articles of review are those of W. F. Poole on "Winson's Narrative and Critical History of America," H. N. Powers on "The Revelation of a Human Soul," and Walter Cranston Larned's resume of "The Painting of the Renaissance."

## The Spring Months

Are undoubtedly the best time to purify the blood and strengthen the system, because at this time the body is most susceptible to the beneficial effects of a reliable medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla. The feeling of debility, languor and lassitude, caused by the changing season, is entirely overcome, and scrofula and all humors are expelled from the blood by the powerful purifying and purifying influences of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Do not delay—Take Hood's Sarsaparilla now. It is made by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. Sold by all druggists. 100 Doses One Dollar.

A recent careful calculation shows that England owns nearly three times as large an extent of colonies as all the rest of Europe together. Her colonies are eighty-five times as big as the mother country.

## From Michigan.

Mr. John J. White, a merchant in Clinton, Michigan, writes from his home under date of December 15, 1885. I have been suffering from eczema for more than a year, and have tried four different physical cures, but to no permanent benefit. I then tried several patent remedies for such disease, but they signally failed to bring the relief I sought. I was in a terrible condition, being covered from head to foot with this terrible disease, and notwithstanding all I could do I continued to grow worse. At last, seeing the statement of Mr. Bradley, of Detroit, of what S. S. S. had done for his wife (but my faith in patent medicines was almost gone), I sent and got one bottle, thinking, however, it was another "cat in the hat." To my great astonishment and delight the terrible itching subsided. I am now on my eighth bottle, and the disease has almost disappeared, there being only a few rough places on the small of my back and legs. I am confident that a complete cure will be effected at an early day. I write this that those who are similarly afflicted may find relief.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

The SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga. N. Y., 157 W. 34th St.

Makers of brooms report an extraordinary scarcity of broom corn, which now brings an extremely high price in the wholesale market, and they predict that the price of brooms will soon be doubled.

Tongaline is an invaluable remedy for rheumatism, neuralgia and nervous headache. Albert E. Manning, druggist of Covington, Ky., says: "I know of a number of instances under my own observation where Tongaline has effected positive cures."

The largest steel rail ever made in this country has just been finished at the Washington Navy Yard. It is of inch bore, 30 feet long, and throws a ball weighing 250 pounds with 175 pounds of powder.

Less than one bottle of Athlephos completely cured me of rheumatism, and I have not had the least indication of a return of the painful disease, the cure being perfect. I regard it as invaluable. Rev. C. Hartley, Huntley, Ill.

Prof. N. S. Shaler is authority for the statement that 50,000 square miles of territory east of the Mississippi are covered with swamps, which might easily be drained and turned into fertile lands. The great Dismal Swamp and its southern adjunct amounts to 1,000 square miles, all of which can be reclaimed at a comparatively small expense.

An ounce of discretion is better than a pound of knowledge. Why not spend twenty-five cents for a bottle of Red Star Cough Cure, and save a large doctor's bill?

## CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

DR. HALL'S WM. BALSAM For the LUNGS.

Cures Coughs, Colds, Pneumonia, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza, and all Diseases of the Breathing Organs. It soothes and heals the Membrane of the Lungs, inflamed and poisoned by the disease, and prevents the night sweats and the tightness across the chest which accompany it. CONSUMPTION is not an incurable malady. HALL'S BALSAM will cure you, even though professional aid fails. Price 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$1.00. JOHN F. HENRY & CO., New York. Write for Illustrated Book.

## Sewing Machines,

ALL KINDS. We will sell you a first-class Sewing Machine cheaper than any one in this country, either for cash or on terms. Oil and attachments on hand. All Machines fully warranted. Catalogue and price list on application. F. D. SWEETSER & CO. Ottawa, Jan. 1st, 1886.

## FARM OF 160 ACRES

FOR SALE OR RENT. I offer for sale or rent my farm of 160 acres, well improved, and all other cultivation, fruit trees, etc., etc., seven miles from Urbana, Ill., and 25 miles east of Bloomington, in McLean county. Address as above by mail.

W. H. TEASDALE, OTTAWA, ILL.

## CORN SHELLERS

HAND POWER HORSE POWERS. BEST OF GEARED FEED GRINDERS. Pumping or Power.

WIND MILLS. ALL KINDS OF ADAMS' PATENT IRON PUMPS, Iron Pipe.

SHELLERS BRASS CYLINDERS. Also, all kinds of machinery and tools.

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## Beware of Scrofula

Scrofula is probably more general than any other disease. It is insidious in character, and manifests itself in running sores, pustular eruptions, boils, swellings, enlarged joints, abscesses, sore eyes, etc. Hood's Sarsaparilla expels all trace of scrofula from the blood, leaving it pure, enriched, and healthy.

"I was severely afflicted with scrofula, and over a year had two running sores on my neck. Took five bottles Hood's Sarsaparilla, and am cured." C. E. LOVEJOY, Lowell, Mass. C. A. Arnold, Arnold, Me., had scrofulous sores for seven years, spring and fall. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured him.

## Salt Rheum

Is one of the most disagreeable diseases caused by impure blood. It is readily cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier.

William Spies, Elyria, O., suffered greatly from erysipelas and salt rheum, caused by handling tobacco. At times his hands would crack open and bleed. He tried various preparations without aid; finally took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and now says: "I am entirely well."

"My son had salt rheum on his hands and on the calves of his legs. He took Hood's Sarsaparilla and is entirely cured." J. B. Stanton, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1.50 for 65. Made only by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar.

W. H. FERRY & CO. SEED CATALOGUE FOR 1886. Will be mailed FREE to all applicants, and to customers of last year without ordering it. It contains about 180 pages, 800 illustrations, prices, accurate descriptions and valuable directions for planting all varieties of VEGETABLES and FLOWERS, FRUIT TREES, etc. It is available to all, especially to Market Gardeners. Send for it. D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Michigan.

## Lipfert's Meat Market,

South side of Main St., a few doors west of M. Koenig's drug store, Ottawa, Ill. The public will always find my market well stocked with the choicest Fresh and Salt Meats, such as Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Corned Beef, Pickled Pork, Cured Ham and Sausages. Special attention paid to Yankee and Bologna Sausages. Delivery to all parts of the city. GEORGE LIPFERT, Jr. March 1, 1886.

## Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R.

TIME TABLE. October 13th, 1883.

Going South. P.M. No. 13. P.M. No. 14. P.M. No. 15. P.M. No. 16. P.M. No. 17. P.M. No. 18. P.M. No. 19. P.M. No. 20. P.M. No. 21. P.M. No. 22. P.M. No. 23. P.M. No. 24. P.M. No. 25. P.M. No. 26. P.M. No. 27. P.M. No. 28. P.M. No. 29. P.M. No. 30. P.M. No. 31. P.M. No. 32. P.M. No. 33. P.M. No. 34. P.M. No. 35. P.M. No. 36. P.M. No. 37. P.M. No. 38. P.M. No. 39. P.M. No. 40. P.M. No. 41. P.M. No. 42. P.M. No. 43. P.M. No. 44. P.M. No. 45. P.M. No. 46. P.M. No. 47. P.M. No. 48. P.M. No. 49. P.M. No. 50. P.M. No. 51. P.M. No. 52. P.M. No. 53. P.M. No. 54. P.M. No. 55. P.M. No. 56. P.M. No. 57. P.M. No. 58. P.M. No. 59. P.M. No. 60. P.M. No. 61. P.M. No. 62. P.M. No. 63. P.M. No. 64. P.M. No. 65. P.M. No. 66. P.M. No. 67. P.M. No. 68. P.M. No. 69. P.M. No. 70. P.M. No. 71. P.M. No. 72. P.M. No. 73. P.M. No. 74. P.M. No. 75. P.M. No. 76. P.M. No. 77. P.M. No. 78. P.M. No. 79. P.M. No. 80. P.M. No. 81. P.M. No. 82. P.M. No. 83. P.M. No. 84. P.M. No. 85. P.M. No. 86. P.M. No. 87. P.M. No. 88. P.M. No. 89. P.M. No. 90. P.M. No. 91. P.M. No. 92. P.M. No. 93. P.M. No. 94. P.M. No. 95. P.M. No. 96. P.M. No. 97. P.M. No. 98. P.M. No. 99. P.M. No. 100. P.M. No. 101. P.M. No. 102. P.M. No. 103. P.M. No. 104. P.M. No. 105. P.M. No. 106. P.M. No. 107. P.M. No. 108. P.M. No. 109. P.M. No. 110. P.M. No. 111. P.M. No. 112. P.M. No. 113. P.M. No. 114. P.M. No. 115. P.M. No. 116. P.M. No. 117. P.M. No. 118. P.M. No. 119. P.M. No. 120. P.M. No. 121. P.M. No. 122. P.M. No. 123. P.M. No. 124. P.M. No. 125. P.M. No. 126. P.M. No. 127. P.M. No. 128. P.M. No. 129. P.M. No. 130. P.M. No. 131. P.M. No. 132. P.M. No. 133. P.M. No. 134. P.M. No. 135. P.M. No. 136. P.M. No. 137. P.M. No. 138. P.M. No. 139. P.M. No. 140. P.M. No. 141. P.M. No. 142. P.M. No. 143. P.M. No. 144. P.M. No. 145. P.M. No. 146. P.M. No. 147. P.M. No. 148. P.M. No. 149. P.M. No. 150. P.M. No. 151. P.M. No. 152. P.M. No. 153. P.M. No. 154. P.M. No. 155. P.M. No. 156. P.M. No. 157. P.M. No. 158. P.M. No. 159. P.M. No. 160. P.M. No. 161. P.M. No. 162. P.M. No. 163. P.M. No. 164. P.M. No. 165. P.M. No. 166. P.M. No. 167. P.M. No. 168. P.M. No. 169. P.M. No. 170. P.M. No. 171. P.M. No. 172. P.M. No. 173. P.M. No. 174. P.M. No. 175. P.M. No. 176. P.M. No. 177. P.M. No. 178. P.M. No. 179. P.M. No. 180. P.M. No. 181. P.M. No. 182. P.M. No. 183. P.M. No. 184. P.M. No. 185. P.M. No. 186. P.M. No. 187. P.M. No. 188. P.M. No. 189. P.M. No. 190. P.M. No. 191. P.M. No. 192. P.M. No. 193. P.M. No. 194. P.M. No. 195. P.M. No. 196. P.M. No. 197. P.M. No. 198. P.M. No. 199. P.M. No. 200. P.M. No. 201. P.M. No. 202. P.M. No. 203. P.M. No. 204. P.M. No. 205. P.M. No. 206. P.M. No. 207. P.M. No. 208. P.M. No. 209. P.M. No. 210. P.M. No. 211. P.M. No. 212. P.M. No. 213. P.M. No. 214. P.M. No. 215. P.M. No. 216. P.M. No. 217. P.M. No. 218. P.M. No. 219. P.M. No. 220. P.M. No. 221. P.M. No. 222. P.M. No. 223. P.M. No. 224. P.M. No. 225. P.M. No. 226. P.M. No. 227. P.M. No. 228. P.M. No. 229. P.M. No. 230. P.M. No. 231. P.M. No. 232. P.M. No. 233. P.M. No. 234. P.M. No. 235. P.M. No. 236. P.M. No. 237. P.M. No. 238. P.M. No. 239. P.M. No. 240. P.M. No. 241. P.M. No. 242. P.M. No. 243. P.M. No. 244. P.M. No. 245. P.M. No. 246. P.M. No. 247. P.M. No. 248. P.M. No. 249. P.M. No. 250. P.M. No. 251. P.M. No. 252. P.M. No. 253. P.M. No. 254. P.M. No. 255. P.M. No. 256. P.M. No. 257. P.M. No. 258. P.M. No. 259. P.M. No. 260. P.M. No. 261. P.M. No. 262. P.M. No. 263. P.M. No. 264. P.M. No. 265. P.M. No. 266. P.M. No. 267. P.M. No. 268. P.M. No. 269. P.M. No. 270. P.M. No. 271. P.M. No. 272. P.M. No. 273. P.M. No. 274. P.M. No. 275. P.M. No. 276. P.M. No. 277. P.M. No. 278. P.M. No. 279. P.M. No. 280. P.M. No. 281. P.M. No. 282. P.M. No. 283. P.M. No. 284. P.M. No. 285. P.M. No. 286. P.M. No. 287. P.M. No. 288. P.M. No. 289. P.M. No. 290. P.M. No. 291. P.M. No. 292. P.M. No. 293. P.M. No. 294. P.M. No. 295. P.M. No. 296. P.M. No. 297. P.M. No. 298. P.M. No. 299. P.M. No. 300. P.M. No. 301. P.M. No. 302. P.M. No. 303. P.M. No. 304. P.M. No. 305. P.M. No. 306. P.M. No. 307. P.M. No. 308. P.M. No. 309. P.M. No. 310. P.M. No. 311. P.M. No. 312. P.M. No. 313. P.M. No. 314. P.M. No. 315. P.M. No. 316. P.M. No. 317. P.M. No. 318. P.M. No. 319. P.M. No. 320. P.M. No. 321. P.M. No. 322. P.M. No. 323. P.M. No. 324. P.M. No. 325. P.M. No. 326. P.M. No. 327. P.M. No. 328. P.M. No. 329. P.M. No. 330. P.M. No. 331. P.M. No. 332. P.M. No. 333. P.M. No. 334. P.M. No. 335. P.M. No. 336. P.M. No. 337. P.M. No. 338. P.M. No. 339. P.M. No. 340. P.M. No. 341. P.M. No. 342. P.M. No. 343. P.M. No. 344. P.M. No. 345. P.M. No. 346. P.M. No. 347. P.M. No. 348. P.M. No. 349. P.M. No. 350. P.M. No. 351. P.M. No. 352. P.M. No. 353. P.M. No. 354. P.M. No. 355. P.M. No. 356. P.M. No. 357. P.M. No. 358. P.M. No. 359. P.M. No. 360. P.M. No. 361. P.M. No. 362. P.M. No. 363. P.M. No. 364. P.M. No. 365. P.M. No. 366. P.M. No. 367. P.M. No. 368. P.M. No. 369. P.M. No. 370. P.M. No. 371. P.M. No. 372. P.M. No. 3